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Australia, Austria, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu and Vanuatu: draft resolution

International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, 2017

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, and paragraphs 13 and 14, which state that an international year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements necessary for its organization and financing have been made,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[1] as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, and recognizing that well-designed and well-managed tourism can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, has close linkages to other sectors and can create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities,

Welcoming the adoption of the outcome document, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"[2] at the United Nations summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda, in particular the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the 169 associated targets,

[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[2] Resolution 70/1.

Please recycle

Recalling that the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action)[3] adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, calls for support for the efforts of the least developed countries to develop a sustainable tourism sector, in particular through infrastructure and human capital development, increased access to finance and enhanced access to global tourism networks and distribution channels,

Recalling also that the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,[4] adopted by the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/15 of 14 November 2014, recognizes that sustainable tourism represents an important driver of sustainable economic growth and decent job creation,

Recalling further that the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024,[5] adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/137 of 12 December 2014, recognizes that tourism can play an important role in building the economic sector, providing employment and generating foreign exchange,

Recalling its resolutions 2148 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, entitled "International Tourist Year", 53/200 of 15 December 1998, entitled "Proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism", 65/148 of 20 December 2010, entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" and 68/207 of 20 December 2013, entitled "Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America" and 69/233 of 19 December 2014, entitled "Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection",

Taking note of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization at its twenty-first session, held in Medellín, Colombia, from 12 to 17 September 2015, on the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, 2017,[6]

Welcoming the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

Welcoming also the adoption of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 and the launching of the sustainable tourism programme of the framework, and calls for its speedy implementation through capacity-building projects and initiatives to support sustainable tourism,

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[3] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

[4] Resolution 69/15, annex.

[5] Resolution 69/137, annex II.

[6] World Tourism Organization, document A/RES/653 (XXI).

Recognizing the importance of international tourism, and particularly of the designation of an international year of sustainable tourism for development, in fostering better understanding among peoples everywhere, in leading to a greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and in bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of peace in the world,

Recognizing also the important role of sustainable tourism as a positive instrument towards the eradication of poverty, the protection of the environment and the improvement of quality of life and its contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, especially in developing countries,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2017 the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development;

2. *Invites* the World Tourism Organization, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the organization and implementation of the International Year, in collaboration with Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders;

3. *Stresses* that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution that are above and beyond the activities currently within the mandate of the lead agency should be met from voluntary contributions;

4. *Encourages* all States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year to promote actions at all levels, including through international cooperation, and to support sustainable tourism as a means of promoting and accelerating sustainable development, especially poverty eradication;

5. *Requests* the World Tourism Organization, mindful of the provisions of paragraphs 23 to 27 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to inform the General Assembly at its seventy-third session on the implementation of the present resolution, elaborating on the evaluation of the International Year.